UTAH CITIZENS' ADVISORY COMMISSION ON CHEMICAL WEAPONS DEMILITARIZATION DESERET CHEMICAL DEPOT

THURSDAY,
FEBRUARY 22, 2001 - 6:30 P.M.
TOOELE CITY HALL

MINUTES

Members Present:

BAUER, Dan	Tooele County
BENNETT, John	SAC
BOWMAN, Jane, MD	Western OB/GYN
GRIFFITH, Gary	Tooele County
HULLINGER, Sid	Tooele County
OSTLER, David	SAC
SILCOX, Dr. Geoff	U of U
WHITE, Beverly	Tooele County
WHITE, Gene	Tooele County Commission

Guests Present:

BILLS, Ray	TOCDF
BITTNER, Chris	DEQ
COLBURN, James	EG&G
CALDWELL, Monte	TOCDF
ENTZ, Ron	EG&G
ERNSTROM, Paula	CEM
FORD, Lindsay	PB&L
GRAY, Martin	DEQ
GRENIER, Roger H.	TOCDF
GROENEWOLD, Jason	F.A.I.R.
JOHNSON, Susanna	Sec. CAC
KURKJY, Tom	EG&G
LEETHAM, Amy	Tooele ORO
MADDEN, Tim	Tooele ORO
MAJERES, Larry Lee	RAB
McCARTHY, Tom	DCD
McCLATCHEY, Sean	Citizen
MESESAN, Mark	EG&G
OLIVER, Harold	DCD
PARSLEY, Barbara	DCD
PATE, Col. Ed	DCD
RASMUSSEN, Kaylynn	EG&G
RAY, Gaylon	DCD
SAGERS, Kari	Tooele Co. Emergency
SNELL, Dick	EG&G
VANNOY, Heidi	CAMDS
WALLACE, John	TOCDF
WILSON, Gaylene	Tootle Transcript
WILSON, Kent C.	TOCDF
WOODS, Greg	Army
YOUNG, Bruce	DCD

WELCOME/APPROVAL OF MINUTES - Geoff Silcox

Suzanne Winters, chair of the CAC, was excused because of a speaking commitment. Geoff Silcox, acting chair, called the meeting to order and welcomed all those in attendance. Dave Ostler made the motion to approve the January 18, 2001 minutes as written. Gary Griffith seconded the motion; the motion carried. Geoff introduced Gene White, Tooele County Commissioner, as a new member of the Utah Citizen's Advisory Commission.

FOLLOW-UP ITEMS:

Rocky Mountain Arsenal Bomblets Destruction - Monte Caldwell
Mr. Caldwell reported that destruction of the bomblets at Rocky Mountain Arsenal was successful. A large chart was displayed to demonstrate the system that was used in the bomblets destruction process. Mr. Caldwell encouraged the CAC to review the chart at their convenience.

Worker Testing for Mercury - Tom Kurkjy
Tom Kurkjy, Deputy General Manager for Risk Management at TOCDF, discussed the Industrial Hygiene Program at TOCDF. Through this program employees are periodically monitored for metals. The metal samples that have been detected are arsenic, barium, cadmium, chromium, lead, selenium, silver, and manganese. When TOCDF begins processing munitions that potentially have mercury, there will be additional testing for worker safety.

Questions
Geoff Silcox: What kind of samples do you take?
Tom Kurkjy: We periodically sample the air where the employees are working. Samples are taken at the cool down conveyor where the workers are handling projectiles and ton containers. Samples are also taken at the deactivation furnace heated discharge conveyor and the bins where ash and rocket parts are collected. The residue handling area where the workers are consolidating those materials is also monitored.
Sid Hullinger: Do you do blood or urine samples?
Tom Kurkjy: Not for metals.

Investigation Report of ACAMS Alarms - Tom Kurkjy
Tom Kurkjy reported on the investigation of three action level 3 incidents involving agent GB. The incidents occurred between November 25, 2000 and December 18, 2000. All incidents were associated with carbon filter change out operations on the MDB HVAC filtration system and were outside of engineering controls.

1. On November 25, 2000 there was an ACAMS alarm reading of 0.21 TWA in the Cotton Goods Storage Room in the personnel monitoring building. Workers were doing the change out on the carbon filters in the HVAC and during the process some of the fine charcoal carbon adhered to the cotton goods that the workers were wearing under their protective equipment. Agent was not detected during monitoring of personnel because of reduced desorption rate of agent from residual carbon at the colder temperatures outside (26-37 degrees). Agent was later detected in the Cotton Goods Storage Room because of:
    - Increased desorption rate at higher temperatures (68 - 70 degrees).
    - Consolidation of carbon contaminated cotton goods.

- Cotton goods stored in a closed room for extended period of time.

2. On November 26, 2000 there was an ACAMS alarm reading of 0.21 TWA in the Toxicological Agent Protective (TAP) Gear Aeration Room. The fine carbon particles adhered to the rubber gear that the workers were wearing. The normal procedure is for the employees to be monitored while wearing their gear. If readings are less than a level of 0.2 TWA the workers then exit and the TAP gear is taken to the personnel monitoring building. Agent was not detected because of the low desorption rate. Once it was in the TAP Gear Aeration Room there was a consolidation of the contaminated TAP gear which resulted in the ACAMS alarms of 0.21 TWA.

   TOCDF has taken corrective actions by bagging and monitoring all cotton goods and TAP gear for a four hour desorption period to verify no agent vapor above the Reporting Level before transferring the items to Cotton Goods Storage and TAP Gear Aeration Rooms.

3. On December 18, 2000 there was an ACAMS alarm of 0.21 TWA outside of the Portable Enclosure at HVC-FILTER number 109. This resulted from a combination of reduced airflow in the filter unit that was being worked on and torn triple plastic bags that held the carbon filter trays. The trays are metal and the bags were cut by the metal. There was a malfunction in the damper on the filter unit that was not checked prior to maintenance. TOCDF has taken two significant corrective actions:
   - Place contaminated filters in the cardboard filter tray boxes, they come in, before placing in triple plastic bags.
   - Conduct preventative maintenance on the inlet damper manual actuator prior to initiating filter change out operations.

TOCDF concluded:
- All confirmed readings outside of engineering controls were less than 1.0 TWA
- All three occurrences were classified and reported by DCD as Non-Surety Chemical Events.
- There was no harm to human health or the environment.

Questions
Sid Hullinger: How could the cotton underneath the rubber suit become contaminated?
Tom Kurkjy: The suits are not fully encapsulated so there was the potential for fine carbon getting on the cotton.
Sid Hullinger: Does it not make sense in the future to have the whole suit on?
Tom Kurkjy: We monitor that work area constantly and the readings are very low. We did not anticipate this issue to come up. The carbon filter change out is one of the riskiest operations that we undertake. We are constantly making changes to this procedure.
Jason Groenewold: What kind of follow up medical testing was done on the workers?

Tom Kurkjy: Anytime there is an ACAMS alarm with people close by, they are required to go to the clinic for evaluation. If the readings are above 1 TWA blood drawing is required.

STOCKPILE REPORT - Col. Bruce E. Pate

Col. Pate reported that the most significant activities at DCD, this past month, were tours of the depot by county and federal officials. Tooele County Commissioner Gene White took a tour of the Emergency Operation Center and all three chemical limited areas. Representatives of the EPA's National Response team and the Region VIII Regional Response Team visited the Emergency Operation Center and also toured the area.

Col. Pate reviewed the stockpile leaker activity since the last CAC meeting (Attachment 1). An operation to determine if the well that contains the explosive burster was welded on the 155MM projectiles found 16 vapor leaks. Those sixteen have been overpacked and returned to the storage yard.

Questions
Sid Hullinger: Are you moving the mustard tons in the igloos as the projectiles are being moved out?
Col. Pate: Once the igloo is empty of whatever GB was in it, we clean it and make sure that the floors are sealed and if operation time allows, we move the mustard tons in. So far we have moved over a thousand.

PROGRAM STATUS - Monte Caldwell

Monte Caldwell, Acting Site Project Manager, briefed the CAC on the status of the Chem Demil Program.

- Aberdeen Chemical Agent Disposal Facility is 15% complete. Construction has begun on the toxic cubicle. The Aberdeen Facility is scheduled to be completed in July 2003.

- Anniston Chemical Agent Disposal Facility is 98% complete. Pre-commission activities and construction continue. The Aberdeen depot is reconfiguring the mortar rounds and are 90% complete with that project.

- Blue Grass Chemical Agent Disposal Facility is preparing schedules and spending plans for baseline incineration, if that is the technology that is selected. The preliminary draft of the EIS is scheduled to be completed October 31, 2001.

- Chemical Agent Munitions Disposal System (CAMDS) is preparing to extract sludge samples from 12 GB ton containers to be analyzed for mercury and other metals for TOCDF. CAMDS is continuing preparations to complete the Continuous Steam Treater Test and the Projectile

Drain and Washout Test for the ACWA program. The tests are scheduled for early summer.

- Johnston Atoll Chemical Agent Disposal System is continuing decommissioning activities with the destruction of miscellaneous waste and Spent Decontamination Solution. JACADS will do trial burns on halogenated plastics in March. The EPA will observe the trial burns. The toxic tanks are now empty and clean.

- Newport Chemical Agent Disposal Facility is 11% complete. Construction is scheduled to be completed in 2002.

- Pine Bluff Chemical Agent Disposal Facility is 40% complete. Operations are scheduled to begin the fourth quarter of 2003.

- Pueblo Chemical Agent Disposal Facility is in the process of requesting proposals. The proposals are to be submitted this summer. The technology to be used at Pueblo will be decided this fall.

- Umatilla Chemical Agent Disposal Facility is 93% complete. Construction is scheduled to be completed this summer.

Mr. Caldwell announced that Jim Hendricks will be the new Site Project Manager at TOCDF and will be in his new position by the next CAC meeting.

Questions
Gene White: Is the carbon filter system that is used at JACADS the same that is used at TOCDF?
Monte Caldwell: Yes, I believe all the facilities use the same.
Gene White: How did JACADS dispose of their filters?
Monte Caldwell: They did almost the same change out as we are doing. JACADS will do a trial burn on carbon, we will watch that very closely.
John Bennett: How many facilities are using baseline incineration?
Monte Caldwell: Umatilla, Pine Bluff and Anniston. Edgewood and Indiana, as of right now, will use alternative technology. The technology for Pueblo and Kentucky has not yet been decided.
Geoff Silcox: Who chooses the technology at Pueblo?
Monte Caldwell: I understand that is an Army decision.
Jason Groenewold: What are the plans for hazardous waste trial burns at CAMDS?
Monte Caldwell: The state is looking at the plans. They will go through the same trial burns as they did at TOCDF.

PLANT STATUS - James Colburn

James Colburn discussed the current status at TOCDF (Attachment 2). There have been four Action Level 3 Incidents at TOCDF since the last CAC meeting. All of the incidents have been investigated and corrective measures taken.

- February 2 - Confirmed ACAMS reading in CAL Room 114
- February 2 - HVAC Filter 108 ACAMS reading above Action Level for Personal Protective Equipment. The workers were removing charcoal trays when the alarm went off. The workers were quickly removed and were tested in the clinic for any exposure.
- February 16 - Confirmed ACAMS reading CAL Room 114
- February 21 - Confirmed ACAMS reading in CAL Room 115

Mr. Colburn explained that the CAL Room is the laboratory. During one of the incidents, a worker was removing hazardous waste that had collected in a collection area. The second was an incident where workers were calibrating a GC and an operator, after completing the activity, emptied the syringe into a decon solution and the solution solidified**.** It did not completely neutralize the agent that was used for that purpose. The third was a transfer of a sample to another room and it was not in an overpack container.

Questions
Sid Hullinger: With the changes in procedures, have you stopped the jams in the chutes?
James Colburn: We have implemented a water spray system to help eliminate any build up. We have had a couple of incidents where our sensors showed that the gate was not completely closed. We activated the water spray and in both cases it cleared the debris.
Jason Groenewold: Are you sure that the hydroblaster works?
Monte Caldwell: Yes.

DSHW UPDATE - Martin Gray

Marty Gray discussed four different items that DSHW has been working on:

Secondary Waste - Secondary waste is categorized in seven different areas.

1. DPE Suits
2. Carbon Related
3. Trash & Plastic
4. Agent Contaminated Debris
5. Dunnage
6. Organic Waste
7. Miscellaneous PPE

There are 96,000 pounds of DPE Suits in storage at DCD. The suits that have been decontaminated or with very little contamination are allowed to be shipped to a hazardous

waste landfill. There are proposals for disposal of the other DPE suits, but a method for disposal has not yet been determined.

There are 93,000 pounds of Carbon Related Waste. Carbon Related Waste is spent carbon from the H stack, ACAMS filters and filters from gas masks. DSHW is working with the Army to develop a Carbon Management Plan. There are different categories of Carbon Related Waste. Some of the waste is saturated with agent. DSHW does not want that waste shipped offsite. Some of the waste, such as gas masks, are very lightly contaminated and could safely be shipped offsite. The Carbon Management Plan would provide a dividing line as to which waste is handled onsite and which waste is shipped offsite. TOCDF will use the Micronization system, that JACADS is testing, for onsite carbon related waste.

There are 60,000 pounds of Trash and Plastic in storage. This consists of bags, rags and tape. This has been proposed to be disposed of in the metal parts furnace.

There are 65,000 pounds of Agent Contaminated Debris. This consists of metal pieces, maintenance waste, ducting, pumps, wiring and pre-filters. Some of these wastes are already allowed to be processed through the metal parts furnace but TOCDF has not had time to do it. Some of the waste can be shipped to a landfill if it is shown that it is not contaminated.

Dunnage is primarily classified as wood. There are 30,000 pounds in storage. The proposed treatment for dunnage is the metal parts furnace.

There are 43,000 pounds of Organic Waste. Organic Waste consists of sample debris, paint debris, ACS residue, hydraulic fluid, gear oil and ECR sump sludge. This waste will be disposed in either the Metal Parts Furnace, Deactivation Furnace or shipped to a landfill.

There are 2,000 pound of Miscellaneous Waste. This consists of lead contaminated PPE, TAP Gear and Butyl Rubber. This waste will be disposed in the Metal Parts Furnace or shipped off site.

DSHW would like TOCDF to process the secondary waste as they are processing the stockpile. There is a concern that funding will not be available if TOCDF waits until the stockpile is gone.

Permit Modifications

TOCDF Class 2 Modifications

1. Spent Decontamination Systems (SDS) Tank Level Transmitters. This is a new type of transmitter to determine how much agent is in the tanks. After the construction certification is complete and the drawings are in, DSHW will

approve the SDS.

2. Off-Site Shipment of Spent Decontamination Systems. DSHW will approve the off-site shipment of SDS after TOCDF has made the modifications.
3. Metal Parts Furnace Waste Feed Adjustments. DSHW is waiting for TOCDF to do a test on projectiles before they will approve the modification.

CAMDS Class 3 Modifications

1. Metal Parts Furnace Automatic Feed Cut Off Set Points. The oxygen level for combustion needs to be adjusted for the metal parts furnace. DSHW is close to approving the modification. Once the modification is approved CAMDS will be able to process hazardous waste in the MPF.
2. LIC Surrogate Trial Burn Plan.
3. MPF Surrogate Trial Burn Plan
4. Add the Deactivation Furnace System
5. Increase MPF Feed Rate
   The MPF Feed Rate permit modification is the only modification that is currently out for public comment. The comment period began in February and runs until April 9. There is a public information meeting on March 7.
   The public comment periods for the other permit modifications have previously been held.

Non-Stockpile Variance

1. Rapid Response System Red Process Waste. TOCDF has a Red Process Waste System consisting of waste from blister agents containing chloroform. TOCDF has requested a Quantity Variance to ship the waste to Maryland to do a treatability study with the Gas Phase Chemical Reduction, an ACWA technology. The variance will allow TOCDF to ship up to a thousand kilograms of waste. The public comment period on this issue begins in February and ends March 12.

Risk Assessment Protocol

1. The responses to the comments are completed.
2. DSHW has incorporated the comments and their responses into the Protocol Document.
3. The Protocol is available on the DSHW web page:
   http://www.deq.state.ut.us/eqshw/CDS/HRA.HTM

Questions

Jane Bowman: Can you give us a quick run down of any changes in the protocol.
Marty Gray: There are some changes in the responses. We outlined the actions in order to accommodate the comments.

Jane Bowman: Where are you in your schedule for the Health Risk Assessment?
Marty Gray: Now that the Protocol is complete, the risk assessment will be run and a report will be put together.
Jane Bowman: Will there be a comment period on the report?
Chris Bittner: Yes. I am not sure of the date, but I anticipate it will be before summer.
Jason Groenewold: What is the history behind the modification request for a feed increase on the metal parts furnace?
Marty Gray: Currently they are operating at reduced feed rates and they want to increase the feed rate.

Citizen Concerns

Roger Grenier expressed his concerns with the Supercritical Water Oxidation 360 hour performance test and the Defense Acquisition Executive (DAE) review of the ACWA, PMCD, CSEPP and Non-Stockpile programs (Attachment 3).

SCHEDULE OF NEXT MEETING

After discussion Sid Hullinger made the motion to hold the next meeting on March 22, 2001 at the DEQ building in Salt Lake City. Dave Ostler seconded the motion. The motion carried.

A motion was made and the meeting adjourned at 7:45 p.m.